

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.

For Foreign Intelligence by the Columbia
 For City Intelligence by the Tribune.

Caution.—There is a person traveling the Seventeenth Ward
 endeavoring to induce our Subscribers to stop this paper and take the
 Tribune. He has no connection with this Office.

FACTION VANQUISHED.

We rejoice, and our readers will rejoice with us, that we
 were enabled to announce in our Second Edition of yesterday
 that the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS AT LENGTH
 COMPLETED ITS ORGANIZATION, in spite of the desperate ex-
 ceptions and harrowing jingles of Loco-Focoism, aided by
 treachery in the Whig camp and unreasoning fanaticism,
 Southern as well as Northern. Messrs. ADAMS and WISE
 have done their worst by incendiary speeches and crimina-
 tions to shiver the Whig party and break up the Extra Ses-
 sion without effecting any tilting for the Country. With them
 the Loco-Foco phalanx, true to its unflinching instinct of Na-
 tional mischief, has cooperated to the utmost. But, after a
 struggle of extraordinary fierceness and duration, the better
 genius of the Country has triumphed, and a compromise of the
 "vexed question" has been effected. This compromise, pro-
 posed by Mr. A. H. H. STUART of Va., one of the four
 Southern Members who voted to rescind the Gag-Law, and
 adopted the Rules and Orders of the last House entire, but
 instructs the Select Committee on that subject to proceed at
 once to revise and amend them, with leave to report at all
 times. This proposition, after a discursive and violent de-
 bate of some six hours, was carried on Wednesday evening
 by Yeas and Nays as follows: [Loco-Foco in Italics.]

YEAS.—[In favor of Organization.]
 MAINE—Messrs. Allen, Bronson, Fessenden, B. Ran-
 dall—4.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—None.
 MASSACHUSETTS—Baker, Borden, Briggs, Burnell, Cal-
 boun, Cushing, W. S. Hastings, Hudson, Saltonstall, Win-
 throp—10.

CONNECTICUT—Boardman, Brockway, Osborn, Smith,
 Trumbull, Thos. W. Williams—6.

RHODE ISLAND—Crismon, Tillinghast—2.

VIRGINIA—Everett, Hall, Matteson, Slade, A. Young—5.

NEW-YORK—Bailewick, Barnard, Birdseye, Blair, Childs,
 Clendenen, John C. Clark, S. C. Clarke, Fillmore, A. L.
 Foster, Gates, Greig, Hunt, Maynard, Morgan, Tomlinson,
 Van Rensselaer, John Young—13.

NEW-JERSEY—Ayerigg, Maxwell, Randolph, Stratton,
 York—5.

PENNSYLVANIA—Jere, Brown, Cooper, John Edwards,
 Henry, Irvin, James, Lawrence, Ramsey, Sergeant,
 Tomlinson, Toland—12.

DELAWARE—J. P. Kennedy—1.

MARYLAND—J. P. Kennedy—1.

VIRGINIA—Barton, Botts, Goggin, Powell, Stuart, Sum-
 mers, Tallaford—7.

NORTH CAROLINA—Doherty, Sheppard, Stanly, Wash-
 ington, Lewis Williams—5.

GEORGIA—W. C. Dawson, T. F. Foster, Gamble, Haber-
 sham, Nisbet, Wadsworth—6.

ALABAMA—None.

LOUISIANA—Moore, E. D. White—2.

OHIO—S. J. Andrews, Cowan, Giddings, P. G. Goode, S.
 Mason, Mathiot, Morrow, Pendleton, Ridgway, Russell,
 Stokely—11.

INDIANA—Crawson, Lane, Proffitt, R. W. Thompson,
 Wallace, Joseph L. White—6.

KENTUCKY—L. W. Andrews, G. Davis, T. F. Marshall,
 Owsley, Pope, Sprigg, J. B. Thompson, Triplett, Under-
 wood—8.

TENNESSEE—Arnold, M. Brown, W. B. Campbell, T. J.
 Campbell, Cantrich, Geary, C. H. Williams, J. L. Wil-
 liams—8.

MICHIGAN—Howard—1. Total Yeas, 119.

NAYS.—[In favor of perpetual Anarchy.]

MAINE—Clifford, Littlefield, Lacey, A. Marshall—4.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Atherton, Burke, Eastman, Reding,
 Slade—5.

MASSACHUSETTS—Adams, Parmenter—2.

CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT—None.

NEW-YORK—Brown, Brewster, Clinton, R. D. Davis,
 Doug, Egbert, Ferris, C. A. Floyd, J. G. Floyd, Gordon,
 Houck, R. McClellan, Partridge, Riggs, Roosevelt, San-
 ford, Van Buren, Ward, Wood—20.

NEW-JERSEY—None.

PENNSYLVANIA—Beeson, Billack, C. Brown, Foranice,
 Gery, Gustine, Ingersoll, Jack, Keio, Morehead, New-
 hold, Plumer, Snyder, Westbrook—14.

DELAWARE—None.

MARYLAND—W. Cost Johnson, J. D. Jones, L. T. Ma-
 son, Messers, Joe W. Williams—6.

VIRGINIA—Banks, Cary, Cates, Gilmer, Goode, Harris,
 Hays, Hopkins, Hunter, Hubbard, J. W. Jones, Mallory,
 Stearns, Wood—14.

NORTH CAROLINA—Arrington, J. W. Caldwell, Daniel,
 Graham, McKay, Saunders, Rayner, Rencher—8.

SOUTH CAROLINA—S. H. Butler, Wm. Butler, P. C.
 Caldwell, John Campbell, Holmes, Pickens, Rhett, Rogers,
 Sumner—9.

GEORGIA—Alford, King, Morrill—3.

ALABAMA—Chapman, Payne—2.

LOUISIANA—J. B. Dawson—1.

OHIO—Dean, John Hastings, Mathews, Medill, Sweeney,
 Weller—6.

INDIANA—Andrew Kennedy—1.

KENTUCKY—Boyd, Wm. O. Butler—2.

TENNESSEE—A. V. Brown, Cave Johnson, A. McCl-
 ley, Turner, Wadsworth—5.

MICHIGAN—J. C. Edwards, Miller—2.

MISSOURI—None. Total Nays 193.

ILLINOIS and MISSISSIPPI not represented.

ABSENT.

NEW-YORK—Linn, McKean—2.

NEW-JERSEY—Hardest—1.

PENNSYLVANIA—Dimock, 1 Whig (Black) not arrived—2.

MARYLAND—Alex. Randall, Perkins—2.

ALABAMA—Lewis, Payne, Shields—3. [Not arrived.]

OHIO—Doan, Morris—2.

KENTUCKY—Green—1. [Speaker White not voting.]

ARKANSAS—Cross—1. Total absent 14.

A full House consists of 242 Members, beside 3 Delegates
 from Territories, who have no vote. Two States entitled to
 five Members have not yet chosen, four other Members just
 elected have not yet reached Washington; and the Speaker
 does not vote except in case of a tie; so that the number who
 could have voted is 232. Of these 232 were on hand and
 voted, leaving but ten absentees in all. This is to the
 mark handsomely.

It will be seen that barely one Loco-Foco voted in favor
 of organizing the House; all the others, with J. Q. Ad-
 ams, H. A. Wise, W. Cost Johnson, & Co. to go on fight-
 ing about Abolition interminably. Yet in defiance of them
 all, the majority in favor of organization and harmony was
 SIXTEEN, on the fullest vote of the Session.

As soon as the result had been announced, Mr. STANLEY
 of N. C. rose and remarked that the House was now nearly
 organized; one more vote would complete it beyond the
 reach of mischief. He therefore moved that the House do
 now reconsider the decision just made. On this motion Mr.
 LEWIS WILLIAMS of N. C. demanded the *Precious Question*,
 which was ordered, and the House, without dividing,
 refused to reconsider, as Mr. Stanley intended and desired.
 All future attempts to reconsider being thus cut off, and the
 Rules firmly established, the House adjourned.

EXPLOSION IN A MILL.—One of the boilers in the steam
 mill of Mr. Rogers at Quincy, Ill., exploded on the 6th
 inst., throwing the building, which was of brick, into ruins.
 The engineer and two other men were taken from the ruins
 seriously but it was hoped not fatally injured. Mr. Benson,
 the lessee of the mill, was thrown from an upper window to
 a considerable distance. It was thought that there were
 other persons about the mill who were buried in the ruins.
 An adjoining house was set on fire. The damage was esti-
 mated at from \$5,000 to \$7,000.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE?—When
 the petitions asking Congress to enact a General Bankrupt
 Law began to pour in upon the House, Mr. Briggs of Mas-
 sachusetts referred them to the Judiciary Committee, with in-
 structions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill
 to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy at the present
 Session. On this derivative motion, the vote stood:

YEAS.....Whigs.....77: Locos.....15: Total.....92
 NAYS.....Whigs.....31: Locos.....59: Total.....90
 Absent.....Whigs.....30: Locos and Impracticables.....25

How would a Bankrupt Law be likely to fare in a Loco-
 Foco House?

THE FISCAL BANK AS A MEASURE OF RELIEF.

It is not perhaps possible to conceive any thing in the way
 of Legislation so permanently interesting and important in
 every point of view, as the great measure of a National
 Bank, now pending before the Senate of the United States,
 and still there is nothing in the whole circle of the practical
 sciences so imperfectly understood, and about which there is
 so great a diversity of opinion among intelligent men. There
 are no doubt fifty thousand men in this country, all of whom
 have some scheme or project for a National Bank, which
 each deems the best that could be devised, and in which no
 two of them agree. Matter itself is not more infinitely di-
 versifiable and imagined than the opinions of mankind on the subjects
 of currency and banking. It is, therefore, not to be expected
 that any plan whatever will ever be popular with the ma-
 jority of the people as a theory, nor until its advantages and
 utility have been tested by experience. For the same reason,
 no such measure can be carried through Congress by the
 force of party; for we already perceive that individuals
 of the same political party differ widely with each other, not
 only as to the subjects that should be embraced in the
 scheme, but also as to the effects to be produced by it. If
 the present scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury is adopt-
 ed, it will be because the plan and the provisions are sup-
 posed to be less objectionable than those of previous institu-
 tions of the same nature; but more especially because the
 situation of the country imperiously requires some measure
 of the kind.

The effects to be produced by the adoption of this or any
 other plan of a similar nature are variously estimated by dif-
 ferent classes of persons. Some appear to expect that it will
 raise the value of real property to the prices of 1836—that all
 kinds of stocks will rise to their par value—that unlimited cred-
 it abroad will be restored—that the merchants may overtrade
 as much as they please, and that the Bank ought to be com-
 pelled to pay their debts, even at the sacrifice of selling its
 own bonds at a discount in Europe to raise the money. Such
 expectations and speculations are not only absurd and ridicu-
 lous, but, if it were believed generally, that such would be
 the effect of passing the Bank, nine-tenths of the people
 would be opposed to it. It is not, as some people would
 really seem to suppose, designed to furnish an immense fund
 at the public expense, to which any body can apply for money
 to pay all their debts. But, according to our impressions,
 the effect will certainly be to facilitate the fiscal operations
 of the Government—to equalize the exchanges and the cur-
 rency throughout the country, and thus save the enormous
 sacrifices that are now made—to raise the value of State
 stock, and the stock of all well-managed Banks and other
 institutions, eventually up to par—to check the downward
 tendency of the price of real estate, to keep it where it now
 is, and in most cases to raise its value—and, as a consequence
 of those things, to raise the value of labor generally by the
 restoration of confidence and credit between the business
 men of all classes and the capitalists. These, or any one of
 them, are certainly sufficient inducements to favor the project.

The consequence of continuing the Sub-Treasury System
 will be to perpetuate all the difficulties and distress that now
 exist, for a series of years to come. Under it no immediate
 relief can be expected to any class; but on the contrary,
 the present stagnation of business must continue, and a fur-
 ther depreciation of all kinds of property, especially of all
 real estate, is inevitable. No doubt the recuperative ener-
 gies of the Country would finally surmount the obstacle, but
 not until all kinds of property had sunk as much below its
 actual cash value as it was above it in 1836. Then we
 might naturally expect another inflation of prices, accompa-
 nied by another system of fictitious credits, and a conse-
 quent repetition of those expansions, contractions, and revul-
 sions is always to be expected so long as we have a paper
 currency entirely under the management of private corpora-
 tions, without some powerful institution can be devised, that
 not only has the power but the will to limit and control them.
 A Sub-Treasury without an entire specie currency is an
 anomalous absurdity; so is a paper currency, unless it can
 be controlled by the Government. And as it is now defini-
 tely settled that the people of this Country will not aban-
 don the State Banks, nor dispense with a paper currency, it fol-
 lows of course that the Sub-Treasury ought to be repealed
 and a Government Bank, having the power to regulate the
 currency of the State Banks, should be established. The
 project of the Secretary appears to promise fair to accom-
 plish the object; at all events, we hold it to be the duty of
 Congress to try the experiment.

LOSS OF THE SAMSON.—A ship from the Boston Atlas
 states that a passenger, on board the ship Samson, Captain
 Smith, bound from London to this city, has arrived at Lubec.
 Mr. He states that the ship while running in a fog, struck
 a rock near White Island, on Sunday, May 30th, at half-past
 2 in the evening. She remained on the rock about four
 hours, during which time 133 passengers were landed on
 White Island, where they remained during the night. On
 Monday they were again taken on board, but finding that the
 ship was leaking fast, the Capt. hailed a schooner which took
 on board the female passengers, and lay by the ship until morn-
 ing. They then started in company for White Head Bay,
 but the ship ran upon another rock and was not got off till
 Tuesday evening. She was then taken into the Bay, and
 her cargo, which consisted of dry goods and railroad iron,
 was put on board of vessels bound to Canis and Halifax.
 The ship was run on the flats, where she was abandoned and
 ordered to be sold. The vessel and cargo were understood
 to be insured at Lloyd's. The cargo received but little
 damage, and the passengers were all landed in safety.

THE BALIZE PIKACY.—The New-Orleans papers re-
 ceived yesterday, contain nothing decisive respecting the
 piracy upon the ship Charles. The Bee states that nineteen
 men in Western Bay were apprehended by Capt. Taylor as
 suspicious characters, and that two men on board the Ten-
 nessee had been arrested. Some apprehension is felt, how-
 ever, that the schooner Creole had likewise fallen into the
 power of these scourges of the ocean. She was advertised
 to leave Metamoras on the 17th ult., with a large amount of
 specie on board, and no intelligence had been received con-
 cerning her. The agents have received no notification of her
 sailing on the appointed day, and are of opinion that her de-
 parture was delayed.

STRICTURES.—The brig George, Capt. Gardner, J. S. ar-
 rived at Baltimore, was chased eighteen hours by a large
 bark with painted ports, on the 23d of April, in lat. 20° S.,
 lon. 40° W.

At a Circuit Court of the United States held in New-
 port, R. I., John G. Hennold, indicted in November last for
 attempting to rob the Post Office at Providence, revoked his
 former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. He was sen-
 tenced to imprisonment in the Newport Jail for two years.

TREASON IN ARKANSAS.—One of the grossest and most
 outrageous violations of law, in open defiance of the State
 authorities, ever known in this country, occurred in Phillips
 County, Arkansas, a few weeks since. At the regular May
 term of the Circuit Court, a large amount of property was
 advertised to be sold, and a petition signed by above 200
 names was presented to the Judge, praying him not to hold
 the Court. Disregarding this, however, in the main dis-
 charge of his duty, Judge BAKER proceeded to the Court,
 when he found the Hall of Justice in the possession of about
 20 armed men, who had barricaded the door, refused admis-
 sion to any one, and threatened the Sheriff with death if he
 showed resistance. The Sheriff made a requisition on the
 Colonel of the County for an armed force to suppress the re-
 bellion. He then resigned his office, and the power to ap-
 point a successor devolving on one who was himself among
 the insurgents, the holding of the Court was wholly prevented,
 and Treason was triumphant in Arkansas.

AN AFFECTING CIRCUMSTANCE.—A correspondent of the
 Madisonian narrates an affecting tragedy which occurred at
 Louisville, near Richmond, Ala., on the evening of the
 31st ultimo. A young man named John La Tourette,
 formerly of this city, had been for some time slightly dis-
 ordered and imagined that Mr. Bissell, formerly his clerk,
 was about to do him some injury. He at last became quite
 insane on the subject. George Mr. Bissell was perfectly
 friendly. In consequence of this he was removed a short
 distance to his uncle's, when he was thought to be recovering.
 On the night of the 31st, he mounted his horse and rode to
 the village, alighted and went to Mr. Bissell's house without
 shoes and entered a room adjoining that where Mr. Bissell
 was sleeping. Mr. B. awoke and hailed him, but receiving
 no answer, and not knowing who the intruder was, seized
 his pistol, fired at Mr. La Tourette, and shot him through the
 breast.

MADISON, THE ST. LOUIS MURDERER.—The St. Louis Re-
 publican says that, notwithstanding the coolness and indiffer-
 ence which the negro Madison manifested during his trial, he
 is now very penitent and is likely to die having made a more
 full and honest confession than either of the others. It will
 be recollected that Mr. Blanchard, the owner of Madison,
 sent him from New Orleans, where he resides, to St. Louis,
 as was generally thought at the time, to screen him from a
 trial. The Republican publishes in detail the facts of the
 case, which entirely exonerate Mr. Blanchard from all suspi-
 cion of blame. It seems that a desperate character named
 Buel was accused of burglary, and Mr. Blanchard, having
 reason to believe that he intended to escape punishment by
 swearing the crime upon his negro Madison, chose to leave
 him at St. Louis, where he then was.

ROBBERY.—A young rascal named James Burns went to
 New-Brunswick, N. J., about a week since, and obtained a
 place as clerk in the store of C. P. Mundy. In the absence
 of his employer and family, on Sunday last, he laid his hands
 upon some two or three hundred dollars, and decamped.—
 Mr. M., on the discovery of the theft, went to Philadelphia,
 and by Monday noon had the precocious scoundrel safely
 lodged in jail. All the money but about \$100, which the
 prisoner had lost, was recovered. Burns is an English boy,
 not yet out of his teens, and his parents are said to be in this
 city.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Newark Daily Advertiser
 says that a serious accident occurred on Tuesday on the Mor-
 ris and Essex Railroad. A loose piece of iron, technically
 called a "snake-head" ran up through the floor of one of the
 cars and passed through the thigh of a young man, one of the
 passengers, who is said to be dangerously injured.

DEATH FROM PASSION.—An inquest was held at Philadel-
 phia on Thursday on a woman named Elizabeth Metragen,
 who became angry with some of her children and finally fell
 into so violent hysterics that she expired in convulsions.

STORM IN WEST JERSEY.—A violent gale swept over
 Woodbury and its vicinity on Tuesday afternoon, capsizing
 several boats in the Delaware and doing other serious injury.
 Those on board the boats were all safely rescued. A hail-
 storm the same afternoon occurred in the vicinity of Harris-
 onville which completely cut up and destroyed several rye
 and corn-fields. It lasted some fifteen minutes and was very
 destructive.

CHOLERA.—The Editor of the Louisville City Gazette
 states that he had been informed by a physician in that city
 that a case of real cholera occurred there not many days since.

NEW-YORK LYCEUM.—If the Young Men of our City were
 generally aware that for barely Two Dollars per annum (no
 initiation fee) they may enjoy the use of an excellent Reading
 Room and Library, centrally located, well kept, and every
 way such as they should desire, beside extra facilities for
 moral and intellectual improvement by means of Lectures,
 Meetings, Debates, &c., are sure they would esteem the
 privilege too valuable to be disregarded. All these they,
 without restriction of age or calling, may enjoy by uniting
 with the New-York Lyceum, which earnestly invites them to
 share its benefits. Rooms 411 Broadway.

SCHOOLS IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The report of the School
 Committee for the city of Providence states that there are
 eleven schools, and forty-six teachers, and 3,035 scholars at
 present belonging to the schools. The number of children
 in the city between four and fifteen is 5,267; this showing
 that 2,232 children do not attend the public schools. Many
 of these however receive private instruction. The amount
 of money received from the city for the expenses of the
 Schools during the year is \$12,367.67; from the State
 \$9,016.20—total \$21,383.87. Of this amount \$13,175
 have been expended for instruction and \$8,208.87 for rent,
 fuel and other items.

STREET DIALOGUE.—"I say, Bill, what makes the Sub-
 Editor of the Herald keep prowling round the Court of Ses-
 sions after being kicked out of there?"

"Why don't you know he considers it a *Hen-Roost*?"

"O yes, that accounts for the milk in the cocoanut!"

Two boys aged 9 and 10 years were bound over at
 Hartford, Ct. on the 12th, for trial on charge of having stolen
 about \$80 from the house of Mr. Josiah Dickinson of Mid-
 deltown. The money was found upon them.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says that a rumor was
 current in that city on Thursday that Hon. John BAKER, the
 Whig candidate for Governor, was dead.

A boy engaged with others on Thursday evening in
 pelting a horse with stones, at Philadelphia, was killed by a
 kick on his head from the enraged animal.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of the
 Mack Adhel has been brought to a close. The counsel for
 the claimants stated that there was not the slightest ground
 for suspecting the owners, Messrs. P. Harmony & Co. of
 this city, of any thing wrong. The counsel for the United
 States coincided.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

June 17th, 1841.
 Joseph R. Chandler of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania,
 Commissioner of Bonds for the State of New-York, in place of Wil-
 liam C. Clark, deceased.

John H. Burk of the City of New-York, a Member of Grain for the
 City and County of New-York, in place of Alexander Edgar, resigned.
 James P. Maragout of the City of New-York, a Notary Public for the
 City and County of New-York, in place of Thomas W. Clarke,
 resigned.

SECOND EDITION.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 17, 1841.

In Senate, Mr. BUCHANAN introduced a resolution calling
 on the President for an account of all removals and appoint-
 ments by him, or either of the heads of Departments, or Col-
 lectors of Customs, since the 4th of March. Laid on the
 table and ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented by Mr. TALLEMAGE from Albany
 and New-York for a General Bankrupt Law.

The debate on the motion to print 1,500 extra copies of
 the Secretary of the Treasury's Report was continued.

Mr. EVANS addressed the Senate at some length on this
 subject, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Woodbury yesterday,
 and in an able manner investigated the state of the Treasury,
 showing the mismanagement of the late Administration.

Mr. EVANS, by his talents and experience, is eminently
 qualified for the high responsibilities of his station in the
 Senate of the United States. No man in that body better
 understands the state of the National finances, or is more
 capable of analyzing a financial report with clearness than
 he. Mr. Woodbury, who the day before thought his day
 of triumph had come, felt to day a "terrible traction." Mr.
 Wright of New-York, confessed the "mobility and force"
 of Mr. Evans.

The Senate afterwards went into Executive Session.
 The House to-day adopted a resolution offered by Mr.
 SARGENT, and an amendment by Mr. FILLMORE, that from
 and after Saturday next the daily hour of meeting be ten
 o'clock, A. M. until otherwise ordered; and that for one
 week the Speaker adjourn the House at three o'clock, if not
 previously adjourned.

Mr. WATKINSON asked leave to offer a resolution, which
 was read, containing a long preamble of three or four pages,
 in the form of a political harangue, referring to the opinions
 of Webster, Clay, Crittenden, &c. as expressed in former po-
 litical speeches with reference to the right of removal from
 office, calling on the President and the heads of Departments
 or the names of officers removed and the cause of their re-
 moval. This was objected to, as being insulting to the
 House, and as referring to the opinions of a Member of the
 other branch of the National Legislation; and the House by
 Yeas 57, Nays 130, refused to suspend the rules for its intro-
 duction.

On motion of Mr. GILMER of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five Members be appointed
 to examine as to the number of officers employed, the ex-
 penditures and modes of transacting the public business, in
 the various branches of the public service, at the seat of
 Government, and such other places as may be deemed neces-
 sary, or be designated by the House; and to report at next
 Session of Congress whether it is proper to make any reduc-
 tion of expenditures in the civil list, or in the number of per-
 sons thus employed; or whether the patronage of the Execu-
 tive branch of the Government may not be diminished, or
 regulated, as to those appointments for which there is an in-
 dispensable necessity.

STATISTICS OF THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Clark, a resolution was adopted,
 and modified by Mr. Smith of Ct. providing that hereafter
 all articles of Stationery, &c. usually furnished by the Clerk,
 should be purchased by contract, from the lowest bidder—
 proposals to be published in Washington, New-York and
 Philadelphia, and that a Select Committee of five Mem-
 bers be appointed to inquire into the contingent expenditures
 of the House; and whether any corrupt, illegal or improper
 practices exist in this public service, and to ascertain whether
 the expenditures be not wasteful and extravagant and can-
 not be reduced; and whether there are not more Clerks
 employed in and about the Capitol, than the public good re-
 quire, and whether their salary should not be reduced.

Thus the Wings, in good earnest, are advancing to the
 business of the Session and to the relief of the People under
 the banner of "Economy, Retrenchment and Reform."

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the House resolved itself into
 a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the
 bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison.

Mr. ADAMS moved to fill up the blank in the bill by in-
 serting \$25,000. He then in a few very pertinent remarks
 advocated the bill, as an act of National justice, honor, and
 integrity; and as due to the family of Harrison, as a recom-
 pense for the unavoidable expenses attendant on his election
 to the Presidential chair. He hoped that in accordance
 with the universal feeling of the people of the land the bill
 might pass without reference to parts.

The bill was discussed at some length.

Mr. GORDON of N. Y. moved an amendment—to strike
 out \$25,000 and insert \$6,250.

Mr. SYMONS of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment—that
 \$1,000 be paid immediately, and \$500 semi-annually, on the